



THE EASTERN IOWA DX'ER

SUMMER 1990

CLUB NEWSLETTER OF THE EASTERN IOWA DX ASSOCIATION

W0MJN/r 145.19/144.59 Net 3780 2130 Sunday

Club Officers

President: NU0P Steve White

Vice-Pres: W0BZRL Tom Vavra

Sec/Treas: NC80 Tom Hise

The Eastern Iowa DX Association's summer meeting will be held Saturday the 18th of August at 10:00 AM at the CVARC Hamfest. The location is the Teamsters Union Hall on J St in GW Cedar Rapids. Talk-in on the club repeater, W0MJN/R, 145.19, on the CVARC repeater W0BQ/R 146.745, and maybe on 146.52 simplex.

There will be a short business meeting followed by a question\answer forum with Paul Grauer, W0FIR, the Midwest Division Director

The President's corner....

It's hamfest time again and that means the summer EIDXA meeting is just around the corner. It's hard to believe that we are sneaking up on the end of summer and the fall DX and contest season can't be far away.

The executive committee has planned a DX hog activity again for the CQ World Wide and I plan on hosting a multi-op for the CQWW SSB effort again. Those of you who participated last year know how much fun it was and I plan on having another beam up about 50 feet and a vertical antenna in place both which can be used for the spotting receiver. So plan on participating again this year.

We have all been reading about the turmoil at the FCC and all the issues revolving around the spectrum reform initiative that the FCC has going, with all the talk and support that spectrum auctioning is getting, I hope that 20 years from now the EIDXA president can talk about the up coming DX and contest season and plan activities which promote the hobby. The July 23 issue of Business Week magazine devoted it's cover to the FCC and the subject of spectrum reform. The article described the issues surrounding spectrum reform. I was surprised see a magazine like business week addressing this subject with a cover story. The opening paragraph of the feature article was about the recent FCC decision to take 2 Mhz away from the hams and give it to United Parcel Service. The major theme is that there is a lot of frequency spectrum that goes un-used and that a more equitable distribution is in order. Auctioning of spectrum is in favor at the moment and there is a proposal put forth by Representative John Dingell and Representative Edward Mackey to auction off 200 Mhz of spectrum for cellular phones. It's a scary thought that the ARRL may have to start bidding for 20 meters. Against Kenwood or Icom. Perhaps the scenario I have pictured is extreme -perhaps not- but in any event we need to be ready to defend our meager allocations. In that light the executive committee has arranged for

our division director, Paul Grauer, W0FIR, to visit the EIDXA during the summer meeting and discuss how the League intends to defend our bands, how the League typically deals with the FCC, long term plans and other issues which affect DX'ers. There will a question and answer session for all the EIDXA members, so come prepared with your favorite question and issues.

One other item worth mentioning for planning purposes is the upcoming fall "election" meeting. Your present set of officers have served two consecutive terms and have enjoyed all the activities that go with the office. We don't plan on running again next fall and we are sure that it is time to get "new blood" into the organization. I am sure that there is a new set of officers waiting in the wings to pick up the gauntlet and lead the EIDXA forward.

dahdi di dit NU0P

Minutes of the EIDX meeting 13 April, 1990

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM by president NU0P. Motions were made and seconded to accept the minutes of the previous meeting and the treasurers report as printed in the newsletter. Reports were given by K0VM (Repeater status), W0SR (DXAC news) and W0EJ (ARRL Section news) and KC0Q (audit committee). Applications for membership were presented from KK0U (Paul Fedderson) and N0JCM (John Mayer). The members present voted and both were approved for membership. K0GT asked for members who might be interested in a group buy of 3-500Z tubes. NU0P announced that commitment for 2000 more cards were needed before the club QSLs could be ordered. The business meeting was adjourned at 8:36 PM. Following the business meeting W0EJ presented the program on "gadgets" used in his shack.

Those attending were: K0UYH, K0IIR, W0EJ, K0VM, WD0AWL, KK0U, N0JCM, W0SR, W0IZ, K0GVB, AB0M, K0AL, K20C, NK0N, WE0M, KF0Z, N0ICI, K0JGH, N0SM, W0OF(*), KC0Q, K0VZR, K0GT, W0WP, WE0U, WK0I, N0DGE(*), KE0AM(*), WA3TIH(*), N0LEK(*), N0LJO(*), WB0ZKG, KA0CWR(*), WB0ZRL, NC0O, NU0P (*)=Guest

TREASURERS REPORT
As of August 1, 1990

GENERAL FUND

Balance Forward		\$499.28
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INCOME

Dues Rcvd	\$ 30.00	
Coffee Fund (APR Mtg)	13.10	
Call Book Auction	5.00	
Interest (Jan-Jun)	16.92	

Subtotal	65.20	65.02

\$564.30

EXPENSES

Postage April Newsletter	\$12.25	

Subtotal	-\$12.25	-12.25

General Fund Balance \$552.05

REPEATER FUND

Balance Forward		\$234.90
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INCOME

Contribution	5.00	5.00

Subtotal		\$239.90

EXPENSES

Repeater Upgrade Costs (K0VM)	-\$230.00	-\$230.00

Repeater Fund Balance		\$ 9.90

DX ETHICS

by Steve Mendelsohn, WAZDHF, Director - ARRL Hudson Division
(reprinted from the NJDXA newsletter)

At its March 10, 1990 meeting, the ARRL Executive Committee (EC) voted to ask the DX Advisory Committee to recommend disqualification criteria for the League's popular DXCC program. The motion resulted from a long discussion about the recent Bouvet DXpedition.

ARRL Executive Vice-President Dave Sumner, K1ZZ, had commented in his QST editorial, "It Seems to Us", about the poor operating practices shown by many operators trying to work Bouvet and by some of the DXpedition group themselves. Comments from the DX community indicated that it was one of the lesser operating lights in recent years. The FCC commented rather forcefully by citing 240 American operators for operating out of the band, neglecting to sign their calls and/or jamming the DXpedition. Other indications were that the Bouvet DXpedition was being used, in international circles, as an example of poor operating practice on the part of amateur radio operators. Something had to be done.

"Who controls the situation?" was one of the first things that the EC asked. Several of the directors in the room had been DXpeditioners themselves. The answer was "the expedition". They have the final ability to call by country, call area within the country or by other criteria they so choose. If operations get rough they demonstrate their ultimate control in the ability to change bands or simply to turn the rig off. They select what segment they are listening to and should not make the segment so large that it "trashes" the entire band. They should not say "listening 200 to 225" when they are really listening 300 to 350. They have the final say over who they work.

Disqualification criteria are already written into Rule 12, Operating Ethics, of the current DXCC rules. Rule 12 (a) states "Fair play and good sportsmanship in operating are required of all DXCC members. In the event of specific objections relative to continued poor operating ethics, an individual may be disqualified from DXCC by action of the ARRL Awards Committee." So the disqualification mechanism was already in place. What, then, did the EC seek to accomplish with its motion?

On reflection, perhaps what the EC was looking for was a set of recommended operating ethics for DXpeditions. That would be more to the point. Groups like the IDXF and NCDXA already have operating guidelines that are given to DXpeditions under their control. They are an excellent start toward where we need to be.

Will the Bouvet DXpedition be disqualified? No! No one believes that poor operation on the part of "policemen" and jammers can be entirely controlled. But the DXpedition always has the final ability to stop the pile-up by changing bands or taking an hour or two to rest with the radio off. That seems to cool off tempers. Many DXpeditioners handle a pile-up with tact and courtesy. Jim Smith, VK9NS, in his operation from Bhutan shortly after the Bouvet operation, was a model for good operating.

Will the suggested guidelines the EC is looking for be the answer to poor operating? One hopes that they will help educate DXpeditioner and DX'er alike to how things should be run in order to make the hobby more fun for everyone. That is the ultimate goal.

Random thoughts from the Editor

The idea of DX ETHICS has received much attention over the last few months. Right after the Bouvet operation, the DXers, the bulletins, the magazines, and the ARRL Board of Directors have discussed it. From intentional jamming (see the note elsewhere of the comment taken from the packet cluster about W2NQ/7), to all shades of deception to work the new one. The 701AA operation had just started when they stopped working 'portable' stations. Why? The first evening as the 70 worked the zeros, I copied down the calls of the stations being worked. Five of those calls were portable. Of the five, three had addresses far out of the zero area according to the '89 Call Book. Granted, they might have moved in the 18 or so months since the '89 CB, but then you hear a station in the pileup going from portable 3 to portable 4 to portable 5. The next night, the 70 would not work the portables. He had gotten the word. Boy, the frustrations those few #2*#s cause me and certainly others. I kind of like my option of being a zero and/or an eight, but I cannot imagine signing /7. It seems though, that some folks are not bothered in the least.

While it took me a long time to work them, I applaud their decision. Pile-up control is a central issue to the ethics issue. While a person's ethics probably won't change, many are on the edge and fall off when the DX station loses control. The 708AA operation lost control the first night on cw, when asking for 6s they worked a random 5. When they asked for sixes again, the whole USA called. They soon quit and went to SSB. The next night, after two attempts to get the call of 77VX, the 70 said:

N4QF NOT IN LOG QRZ K7VX

He worked a lot more that evening. I wish that all the other DXpedition operators would keep a sort of black book and make it known. Some of our more aggressive brothers might get the idea. This operator also gets high marks for insuring that he sends the entire call of the station he is working. There is no question that you are in the log and the need for a backup contact is gone. To paraphrase Dale, that extra 4 seconds saves us both a lot of time.

Check WAZDHF's words elsewhere in this issue. Steve is rumored to be behind the Ethics issue by the Board.

de WBBZRL(/0)

The bylaws of the EIDX require that each Full member must demonstrate yearly activity to maintain Full membership status. The following members have had their DXCC totals listed in QST during the last year, satisfying the bylaws requirement.

KU0A	176	KF0H	321	NU0P	107	K0UYH	209
WD0AWL	301	WK0I	205	KC0Q	311	NY0V	290
WB0B	190	N0ICI	201	N4RR	324	W0VX	286
W0BX	271	K0IIR	251	KD0RT	151	K0VZR	300
W0EJ	305	W0IZ	334	K0RW	228	W0WP	314
K0GT	317	K0JGH	316	W0SR	328	KE0Y	246
K0GV8	336	NK0N	270	KB0SY	296	WB0ZKG	126
NB0H	159	NC0O	211	KK0U	314	WBBZRL	313

The requirement may also be met by activity in the CQWW or ARRL DX contests. Those wishing to use contest activity to remain Full members must notify the president before the October meeting with contest particulars.

EIDXA Membership Roster August 1990

call stat p name

KUBA FULL Y Nelson Moyer 28 Ealing Dr. Iowa City, Ia 52246 319-331-8775 home 319-335-4500 work
 KUAL INACT Y Al Culbert 1218 Oakland Rd NE Unit 'C' Cedar Rapids, Ia 52402
 WDBAWL FULL Y Terry Callman 703 Lincoln St. Ainsworth, Ia 52201 319-657-3681 home 319-648-2891 work
 WDBB FULL Y Larry J. Newby P.O. Box 185 West Burlington, Ia 52655 319-752-8700 home 319-754-4692 work
 WDBI FULL Y Lee L. McKee 1828 Briarwood Lane Muscatine, Ia 52761 319-263-8398 home
 K70C FULL Y Jim Bohnsack 1169 Rainbow Dr. Waterloo, Ia 50701 319-233-7189 home
 WDBJ FULL Y Wade Walstrom 7431 Macon Drive NE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52401 319-393-8982 home 124-311 as
 WDBYB ASSOC Y Rick Hadley 115 Scenic Dr. Vinton Ia 52349
 K0BT FULL Y Gary Toomesen 2730 Tower Dr. Cedar Rapids, Ia 52401 319-395-9329 home 137-122 as
 K06VB FULL Y Gary Ernst RR 2 West Branch, Ia 52358 319-643-2287 home
 KFOH FULL Y Jim Harvey 819 N. Main St. Goldfield, Ia 50542 515-825-3323 home
 KJOH FULL Y John Schwandke 1406 N. Marion Washington, Ia 52353 319-653-3686 home 319-653-2113 work
 NDBH FULL Y Jack Muckler 2884 Eastern Blvd. SE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52403 319-362-3462 home
 NDBHJ ASSOC Y David Corio 38 Leisure Blvd. NE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52402 319-395-7973 home 319-395-8462 work
 WK0I FULL Y Terry Parker 535 Sierra Dr Burlington, Ia 52601 319-753-1557 home 319-753-8591 work
 N0ICI FULL Y Grant Kesselring RR #7 Box 160 Ottumwa, Ia 52501 515-934-5328 home
 K0IR FULL Y Clark Pantel 1610 Hershey Ave. Muscatine, Ia 52761 319-263-9150 home 319-263-6141 work
 K0INR FULL Y Tom Taylor RR 1 Shell Rock, Ia 50670 319-685-4400 home 319-236-1500 work
 W0IZ FULL Y Dale Repp 1618 Texas Ave. NE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52402 319-393-6724 home
 N0JCM ASSOC Y John Mayer 500 37th Ave N Clinton, Ia 52732 319-243-2414 home 319-244-2389 work
 K0JGH FULL Y Glen Kesselring RR #7 Box 160 Ottumwa, Ia 52501 515-934-5328 home
 AB0H FULL Y Vern Lang 110 E. 2nd St. Muscatine, Ia 52761 319-263-2697 home 319-263-5841 work
 W00H ASSOC Y Tom Gordon 6904 Brentwood Dr. NE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52402 319-373-0757 home 319-851-7219 work
 W0M0N FULL Y Joe Finkstein 2210 Empire St. Marion, Ia 52302 319-377-6573 home 319-395-2294 work 106-124 as
 NK0N FULL Y Orville Duecker 226 Southcrest Waterloo, Ia 50702 319-296-2390 home 319-233-3569 work
 W0NB FULL Y Jim Livengood R.R. 1, Ferre's Lane Burlington, Ia 52601 319-752-9310 home 319-752-2701 work
 W4NIM ASSOC Y Bob Hill
 NC0D FULL Y Tom Hise PO Box 104 Shellsburg, Ia 52332 319-436-7786 home 124-115 as
 NU0P FULL Y Steve White 5820 Sandan Rd. NE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52401 319-393-4547 home 319-395-4641 work 153-260 as
 W0PPF FULL Y George Carsner 411 Terrace Rd. Iowa City, Ia 52245 319-338-1601 home 319-351-5033 work
 KC0Q FULL Y Jeff Russell 2125 Linear Dr. NE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52402 319-363-4139 home 319-395-4664 work 124-211 as
 KK0R FULL Y Bob Tillman P.O. Box 1 Eldora, Ia 50627
 N4RR FULL Y Roger Hoffman 17215 Timber Drive Sterling, Il 61081 815-625-6647 home
 K00RT FULL Y Brad Farrell 1401 Greenwood Dr Ottumwa, Ia 52501 515-684-7768 home 515-682-4535 work
 K0RW FULL Y John Lenahan 923 N. 9th St. Burlington, Ia 52601 319-753-6883 home 319-752-2731 work
 N0SM FULL Y Steve Miller Route 6 Box 100 Ottumwa, Ia 52501 515-684-4753 home
 W0SNL FULL Y Doug Dyal 4431 Deer View Rd, NE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52402 319-393-2974 home 319-395-4283 work 153-200 as
 W0SR FULL Y Jim Spencer 3712 Tanager Dr. NE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52402 319-393-7353 home 319-395-2305 work 124-115 as
 K00SY FULL Y Rick Cordle 515 28th St. SE Mason City, Ia 50401 515-424-1535 home
 KK0U FULL Y Paul Feddersen 703 Eclipse Lane Clinton, Ia 52732 319-242-9910 home 319-242-6214 work
 W00U FULL Y George Gruenther 1106 S. Leebrick Burlington, Ia 52601 319-753-1461 home 319-753-6253 work
 K0UJH FULL Y Timothy Allan 732 Wildwood Rd. Waterloo, Ia 50702 319-234-4215 home 319-292-8796 work
 W0UZ FULL Y John Nelson 3109 Terry Dr. SE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52403 319-365-4432 home
 NY0V FULL Y Tom Vinson 10211 Hall Road NE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52401 319-393-8087 home 120-105 as
 K0VM ASSOC Y Al Groff 1446 Council St. NE Cedar Rapids, Ia 52402 319-393-8134 home 319-395-4666 work 124-211 as
 K0VZR FULL Y Tom White RR#2 Jesup, Ia 50648 319-827-6738 home 319-334-7166 work
 N00W FULL Y Keith Erickson 1810 Hillside Dr. NW Cedar Rapids, Ia 52405 319-396-0510 home 319-398-3551 work
 W0WP FULL Y Tom Lindgren 1260 13th Ave. Marion, Ia 52302 319-377-4279 home 319-395-1953 work 107-110 as
 KE0Y FULL Y Tom Kramer 905 LeRoy Muscatine, Ia 52761 319-264-3259 home
 KF0Z FULL Y Jan Clute 320 College Blvd. Mount Vernon, Ia 52314 319-895-6635 home 319-927-2143 work
 W00ZKG FULL Y Chuck Dennis 400 E. Vine Toledo, Ia 52342 515-484-4837 home
 W00ZRL FULL Y Tom Vavra 682 Palisades Access Rd. Ely, Ia 52227 319-848-7604 home

Solar Max (from AIR FORCE Magazine, July 1990)

In July 1979, the US space station Skylab tumbled prematurely from orbit and burned up in the Earth's atmosphere. In December 1989, an unmanned satellite also began falling early, dropping half a mile each day. This spacecraft crashed into the Indian Ocean.

The premature deaths of these two space systems were no accidents. They were direct results of increased activity on the sun.

Scientists have named the peak period of solar activity "Solar Maximum." It was to the force of solar max that the two ill-fated spacecraft fell victim.

For the USAF and other services, the solar max is a big problem that gets close attention from scientists, commanders and systems-makers. The reason can be discerned by looking at a handful of the many incidents recorded during two weeks of especially turbulent solar activity in March 1989:

- Technicians at NORAD lost track of some 1400 space objects. About three weeks passed before trackers could relocate all of them.
- Three Navy satellites went into uncontrolled tumbles.
- Navy MARS suddenly went blank in the ten to twenty MHz range.
- Several power disruptions afflicted the LORAN navigation system.
- Three polar-orbiting weather satellites began to exhibit serious stability problems.

When a solar flare erupts, three types of emissions can reach Earth's atmosphere: electromagnetic radiation, very-high-energy particles, and plasma (a highly ionized gas of lower energy particles).

Electromagnetic radiation, traveling at the speed of light, takes about eight minutes to traverse the 93M miles between the sun and Earth. Thus, just a few minutes after a solar flare erupts, the Earth is bombarded by an intense dose of solar radiation. These extra waves are made up principally of powerful ultraviolet and X-ray radiation. They are the source of the SID.

The big dump of X-rays sent out by a solar flare "thickens" the lower layers of the ionosphere - layers that HF signals ordinarily penetrate with ease. This barrage also causes the upper ionosphere to heat up and expand, increasing friction on low-orbiting satellites. This additional resistance, or "drag," exerted on a spacecraft can cause it to slip from orbit, losing altitude.

In addition to electromagnetic radiation, solar flares also spew miniscule, extremely high-energy particles, mostly protons. When a flare erupts, this planet can experience, sometimes within a few minutes, what scientists call a "proton event." This means that the concentration of the more energetic particles is so great that an invisible shower of these subatomic bits of matter pummels the upper reaches of Earth's atmosphere.

These deluges of highly energetic particles can cause the Air Force some serious problems. Dangers include physical damage to the delicate workings of various application satellites and the temporary "blinding" of satellite sensors. The disruption or even destruction of polar HF communications systems is possible. What's more, an astronaut in space in the path of a proton event could be killed.

Satellite systems are especially vulnerable. If a high-energy proton comes screaming through and happens to penetrate a chip, it can upset its memory. The impact could change a computer's binary instruction by flipping a one to a zero or vice versa. The Air Force calls this a "bit flip" or "single-event upset." Bit flips can even cause a slight change in the software. Very seldom are any of bit

flips fatal, but they are a nuisance and they cause people to go to extra effort to try to keep things on track. It is possible that you could get enough damage that it will just wipe out an element of a satellite.

Energetic particles pose a particularly menacing threat to satellites used for military communications and surveillance. The reason: These satellites are held in higher, geosynchronous orbits and thus receive less "protection" from the Earth's natural magnetic shield. The situation is especially worrisome since the nation's most critical applications satellites tend to operate at these extremely high altitudes, around 22,300 miles.

Not only hardware is affected. These superaccelerated protons, like X-rays and ultraviolet emissions, also disturb the ionosphere. Energetic particles tend to stream into the polar regions, where the Earth's powerful magnetic field lines pull in particles of all types. There the high-energy protons can thicken the ionosphere to a more severe degree than the X-rays can. At the poles there is so much ionization going on that it can wipe out certain frequencies altogether.

The final troublesome product from the flare is "solar plasma," an invisible, highly ionized cloud of less energetic protons and electrons. This plasma cloud, unlike electromagnetic emissions, takes days to reach the Earth. It travels at about 3000 miles per second, far slower than the speed of light X-rays and ultraviolet emissions. Like the flare-accelerated protons, the plasma cloud naturally gravitates to the polar regions. When the plasma cloud arrives, the results can be dramatic. It causes geomagnetic storms that intensify and greatly expand auroras. It heats the atmosphere, and the ionosphere undergoes a kind of nervous breakdown.

Problems begin cropping up immediately. Northward-looking radars see false images. Satellites slow down and begin descending. Tracking systems lose sight of various objects in space. The higher latitude regions sometimes suffer total power losses. Communications systems go haywire. Because the atmosphere is inundated with charged particles during a geomagnetic storm, a static charge can build up on satellite surfaces. When it releases this pent-up energy, the discharge can damage solar cells and surface coatings. It can also blind certain sensors or cause a sensor to activate or deactivate on its own.

The geomagnetic storm creates so much heat that it causes the atmosphere to expand and thus increases the drag on satellites. If the storm is big enough, it can cause satellites and spacecraft to descend rapidly to unexpected altitudes, as was the case with Skylab. This extra heat not only threatens to shorten the life span of a satellite, but also places many in unanticipated positions, making it more difficult for NORAD to track their whereabouts.

The plasma cloud has a discernible effect on the Aurora Borealis, which usually exists only at high latitudes. When the plasma cloud hits in force, however, the Aurora Borealis expands, moving as far south as Mexico. The larger and more powerful aurora can wreak havoc on radio signals trying to pass through it.

The Air Force spends much time and money to understand the sun so that future systems can be designed with the solar max and its effects in mind. Choosing certain frequencies has minimized some of the effects. Redundant components and hardened chips make the systems less sensitive to particle effects.

Continuing the study, the Air Force and NASA plan to launch the Combined Release and Radiation Effects Satellite, which will monitor the effects of solar radiation and particles on 460 microelectronic devices.

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- ADVERTISE, ADVERTISE, ADVERTISE
- GET MORE CONTRIBUTIONS
- GO THERE
- WORK 40,000 PEOPLE AROUND THE GLOBE
- COME BACK
- GO ON THE SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT TRAIL
- WRITE ARTICLES ABOUT THE OPERATION
- FILE A NEW COUNTRY PETITION
- THEN DARE THE DXAC NOT TO COUNT IT AS A NEW ONE

fm DAYTON - DX-FORUM - KSUR

DXAC YEAR IN REVIEW

NEW COUNTRY PETITIONS
1989

- CONWAY REEF - PASSED 16 TO 0
- BANABA ISLAND - PASSED 14 TO 1
- WALVIS BAY - PASSED 16 TO 0
- FREDERICK REEF - FAILED 15 TO 1
- MARQUESES ISLANDS - FAILED 10 TO 6
- AUSTRAL ISLANDS - FAILED 10 TO 6
- TATOOSH ISLAND - FAILED 16 TO 0
- GUEMES ISLAND - FAILED 16 TO 0
- PUYALLUP TRIBE OF INDIANS - FAILED 16 TO 0
- BASILICA DEL SANTO - DROPPED
- BRASILIAN STATE ACRE - DROPPED

3 OF 11 PASSED

SA - 83JKI/SA was moderately active, SSB lists were his favorite. This one took five years to gain acceptance at the DXCC desk.

YI - QSL cards were hard to get, as they are now, but YI was still quite rare.

A7 - A7XD (now 5B4TI) was very active on SSB and others took care of the need on CW.

Africa - K4YT, Karl, opened from 5T5 while on a business trip. His itinerary included 6W8, D4, J5, 3X, C5, 9L, 9G, TU, TZ, XT, 5U, 5V, and TY. He was able to operate from many of them.

EP - EP2TY was still on from Iran, fairly regular on 21295. He is the last operator accepted for DXCC.

T5 - 600DX was active for Somali, both CW and SSB.

HK0 - Plans for a September trip to Serrana Bank (HK0AA) and Bajo Nuevo (HK0AB) were well along. This operation was the last before the two countries were deleted.

3B6 - 3B6CD kept the path ionized, mostly on CW.

The following 'DX' alert came up on the DX cluster one evening:

21313.0 W2NQ/W7 2-Jul-1990 0043Z let's trash his freq. now!!! <WB9SAU>

With small minds like this, it is no wonder the pile ups are a mess.

FINAGLE'S FIRST LAW:

If an experiment works, something has gone wrong.

FINAGLE'S SECOND LAW:

No matter what the anticipated result, there will always be someone eager to: (a) misinterpret it, (b) fake it, or (c) believe it happened to his own pet theory.

FFINAGLE'S THIRD LAW:

In any collection of data, the figure most obviously correct, beyond all need of checking, is the mistake.

COROLLARIES:

1. No one whom you ask for help will see it.
2. Everyone who stops by with unsought advise will see it immediately.

FINAGLE'S FOURTH LAW:

Once a job is fouled up, anything done to improve it only makes it worse.

FINAGLE'S RULES:

1. To study an object best, understand it thoroughly before you start.
2. Always keep a record of data -- it indicates you've been working.
3. Always draw your curves, then plot your data.
4. In case of doubt, make it sound convincing.
5. Experiments should be reproducible -- they should all fail the same way twice.
6. Do not believe in miracles -- rely on them.

WINGO'S AXIOM:

All Finagle's Laws may be bypassed by learning the simple art of doing without thinking.

New Members

Paul Feddersen, KKØU. Paul is an Extra from Clinton, a Life member of the ARRL, and has 320 countries worked, 317 confirmed as of mid Jan. He hunts DX with a TS-940S, a TS-830S, a Henry 2K, TH6, 40M vertical, and 160M inv-L. Paul can often be found on the N4RR cluster, and working his JA friends on HF.

John Mayer, NØJCM. John is a Technician from Clinton and was closing in on DXCC in Jan with totals of 148/97. John's shack sports a TS-430S. The antenna farm features a TH7, a 6-band Butternut vertical, 40-80-160 sloper, and a longwire. John can be found on the N4RR cluster and supports a K-node that links WØEJ and N4RR.

From May, Jun, Jul & Aug QST
DXCC Updates

Mixed	
N4RR	324
KKØU	314
KUØA	202
NØICI	201

SSB	
KUØA	202

CW	
N4RR	294

NEW HONOR ROLL MEMBERS	
KØJGH	MIXED

10 Meter	
KUØA	100

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TOM VAVRA WBBZRL
602 Palisades Access Rd.
Ely, Iowa 52227-9717

Jim Spencer
MS 124-115